



# Peplink Antenna Guide

Theory, Application and Choosing the Right One

# Unbreakable **Connectivity**

**A N Y T I M E**

**A N Y W H E R E**

# Today Agenda



## Theory

1. Antenna types
2. Key parameters
3. Frequency and attenuation
4. Consideration criteria
5. Cables and Connectors



## Applications

1. Typical applications
2. Peplink antennas
3. Antenna combinations



## Q&A

**Theory**

# Antennas

## Types of Antennas



### Omnidirectional Antennas



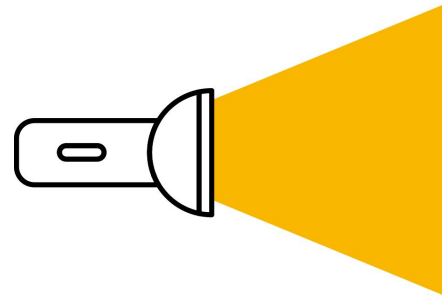
#### Pros

- Rotatable platform
- Stable signal

#### Cons

- Lots of noise

### Directional Antennas



#### Pros

- Longer range
- Higher gain

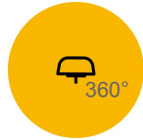
#### Cons

- Easily Misaligned

# Omnidirectional Antennas



2dBi antenna



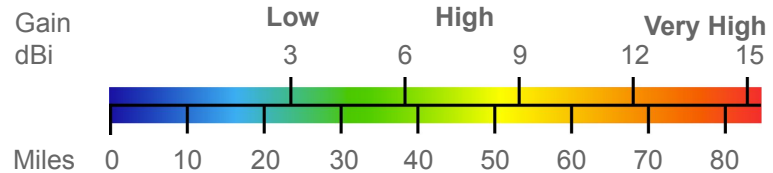
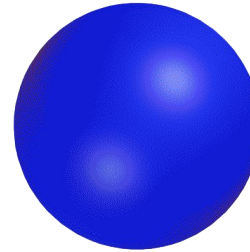
5dBi antenna



7dBi antenna



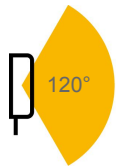
9dBi antenna



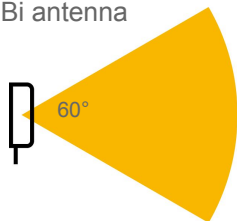
# Directional Antennas



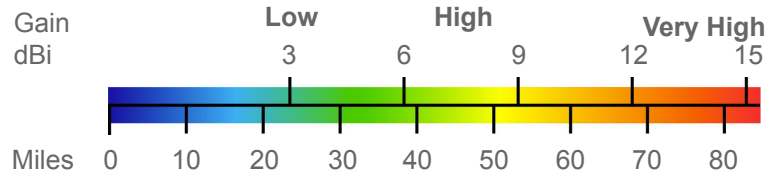
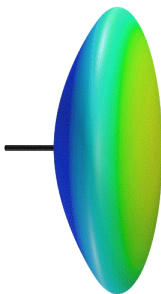
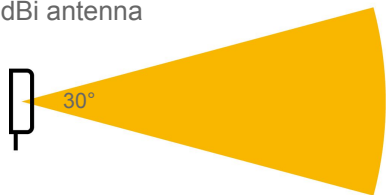
3dBi antenna



9dBi antenna



15dBi antenna



# Gain

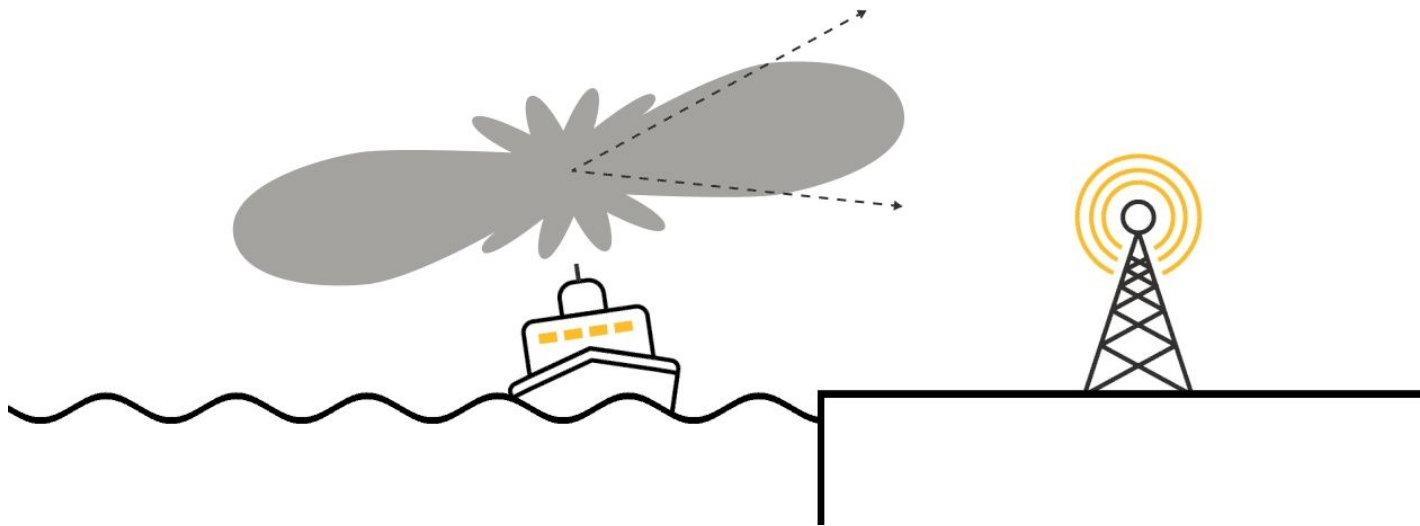
Types of Gain



Lower Gain Antenna

vs

Higher Gain Antenna



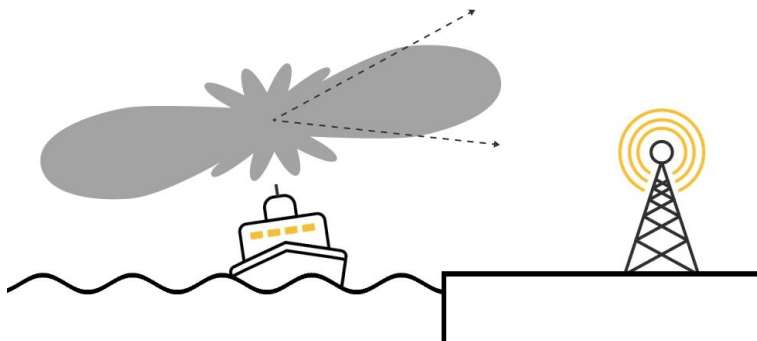


# Gain

## Types of Gain

### Lower Gain Antenna

- Antenna gain of 4 to 7dBi => 20° to 40° elevation beam-width => allow for 10° to 20° roll either way



#### Pros

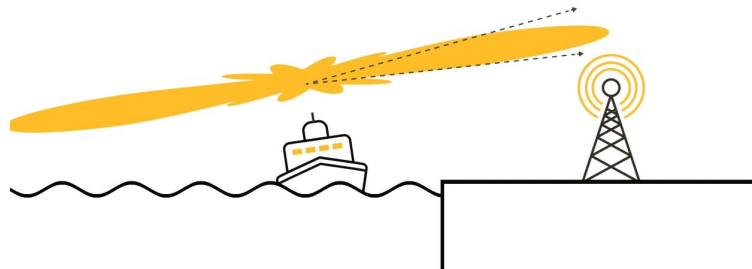
- Easier to install
- Less likely to be misaligned and lose signal
- Compact antenna housing

#### Cons

- Shorter range

### Higher Gain Antenna

- A ship rolls to 10° on moderate seas, either way, sometime more (vessel and sea conditions)
- Antenna Gain of 9dBi => 12° Antenna elevation beam-width => allows for +6° roll and +6° roll either way



#### Pros

- Longer range

#### Cons

- May be misaligned and degrade signal
- Larger antenna housing




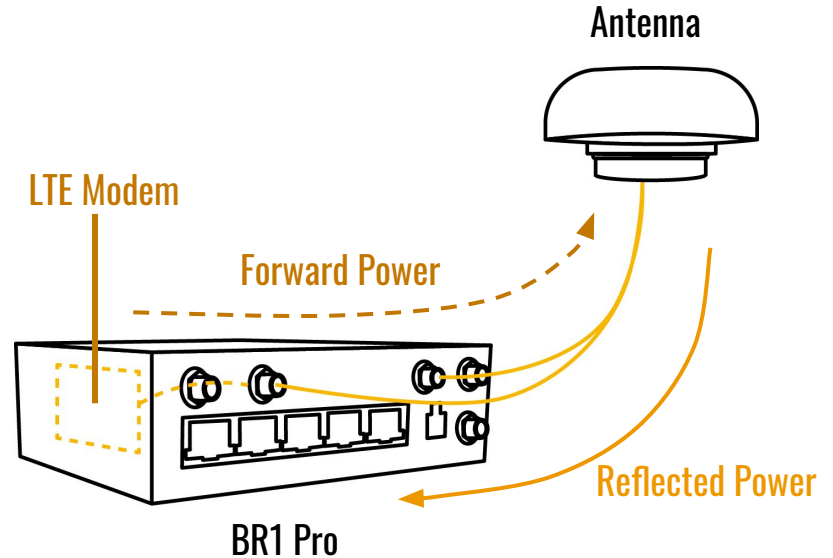
- Too high gain = overshooting the target base stations on shore
- Too low gain = inefficiency

# Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR)

Reflection coefficient



- Indicates **how much power** is reflected from the antenna when the cellular router is transmitting
- Too high VSWR could permanently damage cellular router modem 
- Common range **1.5 - 2.5**



# Efficiency

How good antenna converts the radio-frequency power to electrical signals and vice versa



- High gain + Good VSWR + **Low efficiency**
  - poor signals
  - low cellular router performance
- Typically efficiency varies from **30% - 90%** (depending on the frequency and antenna type)



# Frequency and Attenuation

Available frequency bands



**Simplified spectrum split into different bands for today LTE/5G networks.**

Bands	Low band	Mid band	High band	High band (ISM)
Frequency [MHz]	600-960	1700-2700	3400-4200 (5G)	5100-6000 (5G)

# Frequency and Attenuation

**Factors** mainly caused Signal Attenuation



## Frequency

higher frequency == higher attenuation



## Distance


longer distance == higher attenuation



## Physical Surroundings

e.g. hills, buildings, trees, walls



	Rural Low population	Suburban Medium population	Urban Dense population
Description	Low population. Typically farming or open fields.	Mildly populated areas. Typically small population with residential areas or small offices.	Densely populated areas. Typically with high rise buildings for residential or commercial use.
Frequency Bands	Mainly <b>Low</b>	Mix of <b>Low</b> and <b>Mid</b>	Mix <b>Mid</b> and <b>High</b>
			
Signal attenuation	Low	Medium	High
Cell tower coverage	Large	Medium	Small
Cell tower density	Low	Medium	High
Throughput	Low	Medium	High
Cell tower density	Low	Medium	High

# Consideration Criteria

Goal: get the best possible received signal

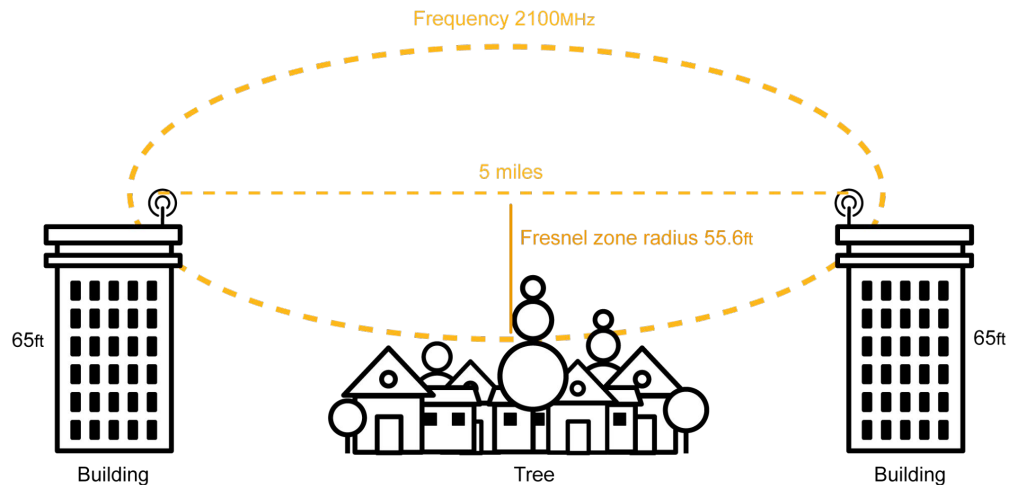


## 1. Line-of-sight and Fresnel Zone

- no objects in between (e.g. trees, buildings, hills, walls)

## 2. Cell tower congestion

- especially seen during rush hours or during weekend in certain areas (e.g. all users get back home)



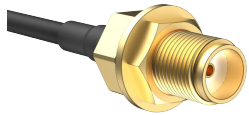
# Cables and Connectors

Routers

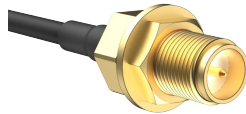


## Subminiature type A (SMA)

ROUTER side

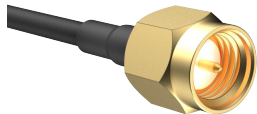


SMA Female  
Cellular/GPS

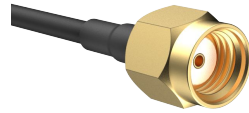


RP-SMA Female  
Wi-Fi

ANTENNA side



SMA Male  
Cellular/GPS



RP-SMA Male  
Wi-Fi

## QMA

ANTENNA side



Male

ROUTER side



Female



Upgraded installation of MBX CAT-12, we have an adapter to convert from QMA to SMA - **“QMA-to-SMA adapters (Pack of 4) ACW-816”**.



When upgrading from CAT12 to higher, 4 antennas are required for each LTE/5G modem instead of 2.



# Cables and Connectors

Antennas and cables



N-Type



Male  
(Antenna)

Female  
(Router)

N-Type  
Connectors

MAX HD2 IP67



MAX HD4 IP67



# Cables and Connectors

## Antennas and cables



Cable type	Loss	Notes	Connector	Loss @ 900MHz 6 ft (2.1m)	Loss @ 2000MHz 6 ft (2.1m)	Loss @ 2500MHz 6 ft (2.1m)	Loss @ 5000MHz 6 ft (2.1m)
RG-174	Moderate	Flexible, 0.1" (2.5mm) in diameter, up to 2.7GHz	SMA or QMA	2.24 dB	3.43 dB	3.85 dB	-
CFD-200	Low	Flexible, 0.2" (5mm) in diameter, up to 6GHz	SMA or QMA	0.66 dB	0.99 dB	1.11 dB	1.73 dB
LMR-400	Very low	0.45" (10mm) in diameter, >6GHz	N-type	0.28 dB	0.42 dB	0.49 dB	0.84 dB
LMR-600	Ultra low	0.59" (15mm) in diameter, >6GHz	N-type	<0.07 dB	<0.07 dB	<0.07 dB	0.7 dB



RG-174 cable is used for GPS:  
- Loss @ 1500MHz is ~2.63 dB

# Applications

# Typical Applications

Types of installation



**Fixed**

e.g. offices, factories or homes



**Hummingbird**



**Mobile**

e.g. First Responder vehicles, trucks, buses,  
trains or RV



**Puma**



**Maritime**

e.g. vessels



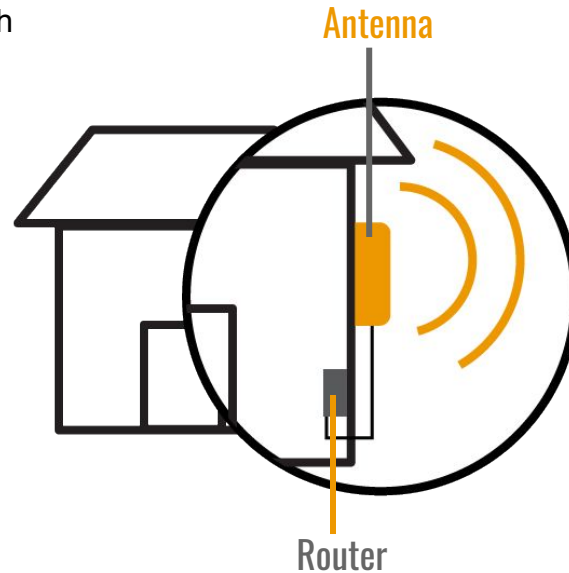
**Stingray**

# Fixed Installations

e.g. offices, factories or homes



- Perfect for Rural and Suburban areas which need **external antennas**
- Compared to indoor antennas helps to:
  - Improve signal
  - Reduce noise
  - Increase overall performance



# Hummingbird 201/ 401

Directional antenna



Supports GPS

**Decreases noise reception**  
Improving overall connectivity performance

**Supports robust and reliable Wall**  
With Pole mounting



- **5m cable with SMA connectors**

Directly connected to the cellular router



**SMA connectors are not waterproof** and would require additional sealing.

- **0.5m cable with N-type cables**

If the extension cable runs longer than 5m, a **low loss LMR cable** is allowed to use

# Stingray 201 / 401

Omnidirectional antenna



Stingray 201



Stingray 401

## 2m cable with SMA connectors

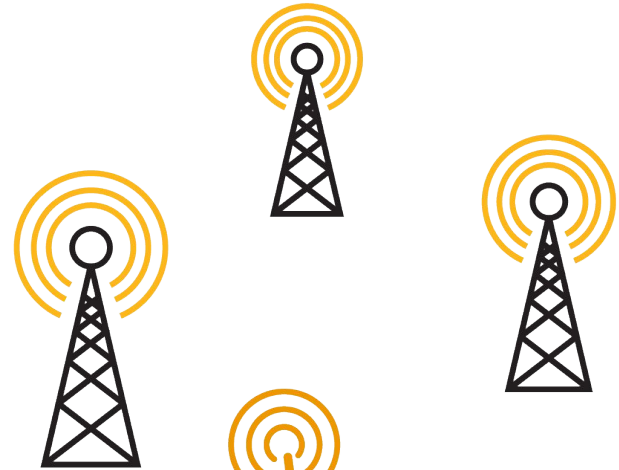
Additional extension cables might be needed depending on installation.



SMA connectors are not waterproof and would require additional sealing. It is recommended to use **self amalgamating tape** to seal connectors.

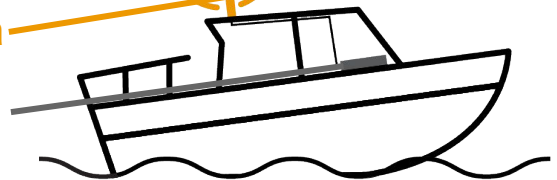
## Supports Deck, Wall or Pole mount options

## Designed to withstand 160 km/h wind load



Antenna

Router



Good for connectivity when direction is ever changing

# Mobile Installations

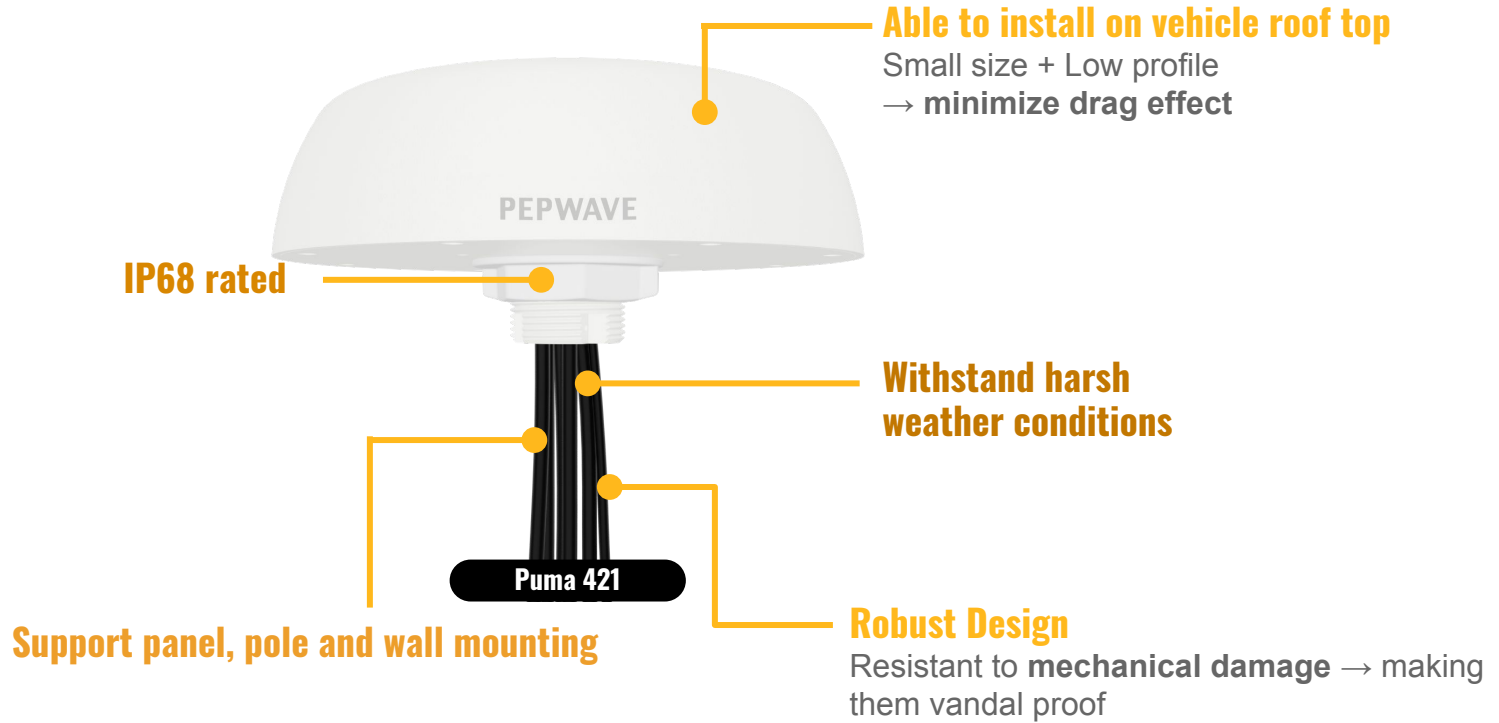
e.g. First Responder vehicles, trucks, buses, trains or RV





# Puma 020 / 201 / 221 / 401 / 421

Omnidirectional antenna



# Comparison Table

Peplink cellular antenna



Puma



Stingray

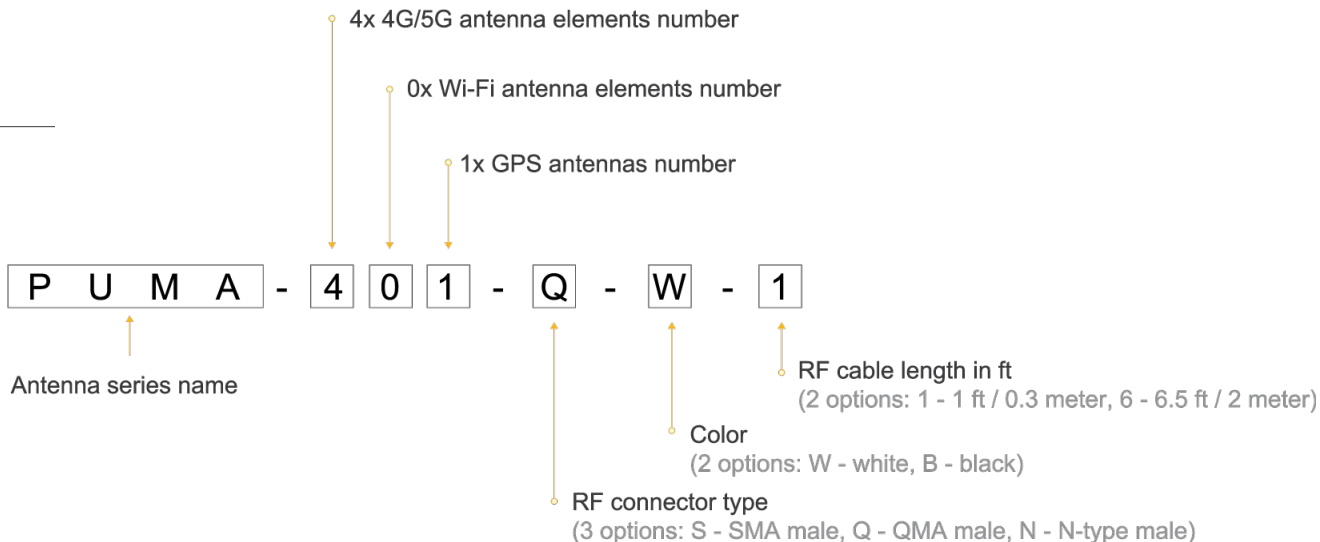
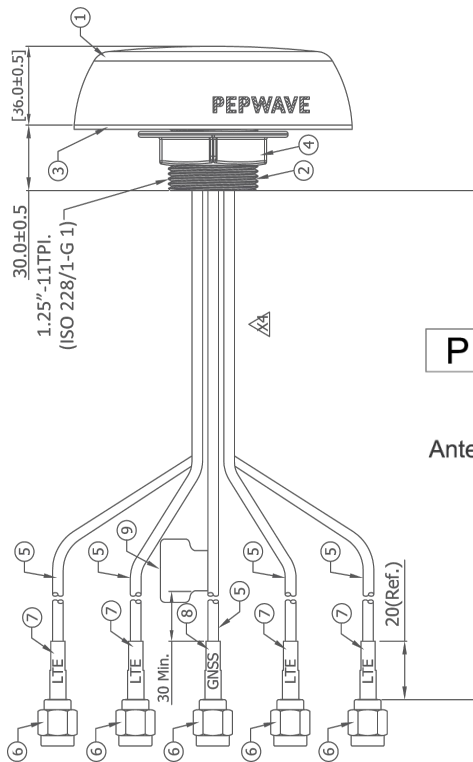


Hummingbird

	Puma Series	Stingray Series	Hummingbird
Models	421, 401, 221, 201	401, 201	201, 401
Type	<b>Omnidirectional</b>	<b>Omnidirectional</b>	<b>Directional</b>
Applications	<b>Mobile, Maritime, Fixed</b>	<b>Maritime, Fixed</b>	<b>Fixed</b>
Bandwidth	Very wide (600-6000MHz)	Ultra wide (400-6000MHz)	Very wide (600-6000MHz)
Performance	Medium	High	Very high
Ruggedness	High	Medium	Medium
Active GPS	Yes	Yes	Yes

# Numbering System

## Peplink antenna



# Cable and Connector



## Puma Series

### Connectors:

1. **1ft (30cm) cable** and QMA connectors (extension cable available)
2. **6.5 ft (2m) cable** and QMA connectors (extension cable available)
3. **6.5 ft (2m) cable** and **SMA** connectors

### Extension Cables:

1. 4.5m **SMA male** to QMA (for LTE/5G)
2. 4.5m **RP-SMA male** to QMA (for **Wi-Fi**)
3. 4.5m **QMA** to QMA (for LTE/5G)



## Stingray Series

### Connector:

**6.5 ft (2m) cable** and **SMA** connectors



## Hummingbird Series

### Connectors:

1. **16 ft (5m) cable** and **SMA** connectors
2. **2 ft (0.5m) cable** and **N-type** connectors

# Puma Antenna

SKU combination



	Puma 401	Puma 221	Puma 020	Puma 421
SMA Connector	2m only	2m only	2m only	2m only
QMA Connector	<b>0.3m or 2m</b>	0.3m only	0.3m only	<b>0.3m or 2m</b>
Extension Cable	+4.5m	+4.5m	+4.5m	+4.5m

A

QMA connectors are designed as **snap-on locking replacements** for the standard SMA connectors. In the case of an extension, using a QMA connector is **quick to install** and **prevents any interventions in the future** in comparison to SMA or N-Type.

# More About SMA and QMA



## SMA



## QMA



### Pros

- Affordable price
- Easy to buy

### Cons

- Takes time to attach
- Needs to double check connection

### Pros

- Can be plugged in very quickly
- Secure and reliable connection

### Cons

- Expensive
- Not common

# Why CAT 18 / 5G have 4 connectors



MBX HD4 CAT-12



MBX HD4 CAT-18

# Puma antennas for Peplink routers



Peplink router	Puma model
MAX BR1 (Classic, Mini, Mini Core, MK2, Pro) MAX Transit Mini, MAX Transit	221
MAX Transit (CAT-18, Duo)	421
MAX HD2	421 + 020
MAX HD2 Mini	401
Balance 30	221 + 020

Peplink router	Puma model
MAX HD4	2x 401 + 2x 020 OR 2x 421
MAX HD4 MBX CAT-12	2x 401 + 2x 020 OR 2x 421
MAX HD4 MBX CAT-18 / 5G	2x 401 + 2x 421 (QMA Puma required)
SpeedFusion Engine	401 (adapter required)



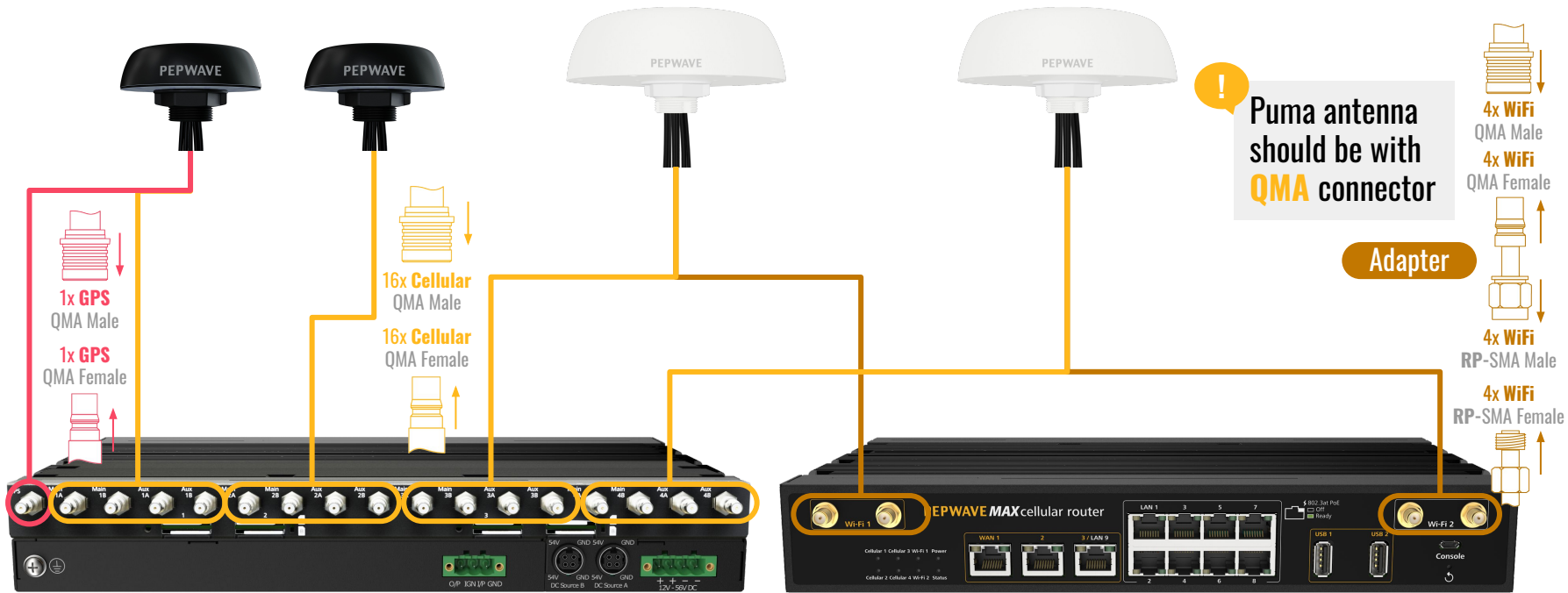
# 2m scenario

MBX connected directly to Puma antennas



2x PUMA-401-Q-B-6

2x PUMA-421-Q-W-6



! Puma antenna should be with QMA connector

Adapter

- 4x WiFi QMA Male
- 4x WiFi QMA Female
- 4x WiFi RP-SMA Male
- 4x WiFi RP-SMA Female

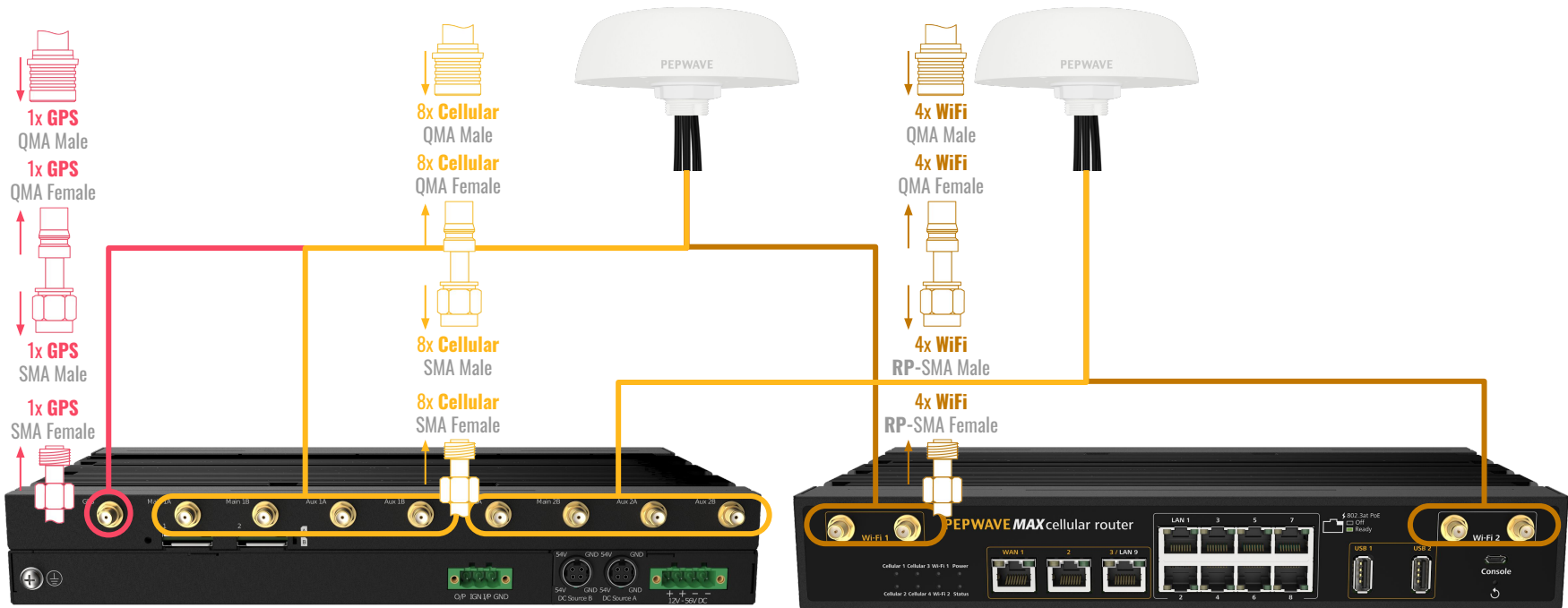
MBX HD4 CAT-18

# 4.5m scenario

MBX connected to Puma antennas with 4.5m extension cables



2x PUMA-421-Q-W-6



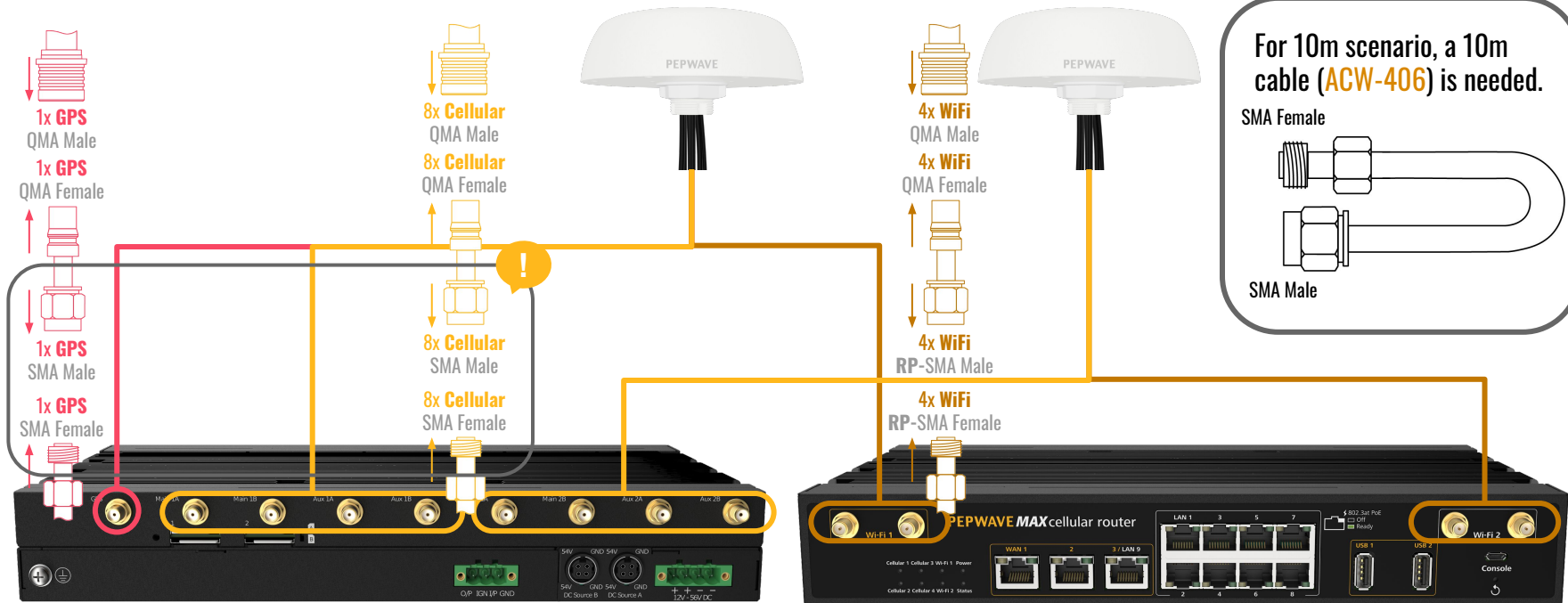
MBX HD2 CAT-18

# 10m scenario

MBX connected to Puma antennas with 10m extension cables

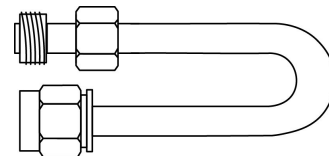


2x PUMA-421-Q-W-6



For 10m scenario, a 10m cable (ACW-406) is needed.

SMA Female

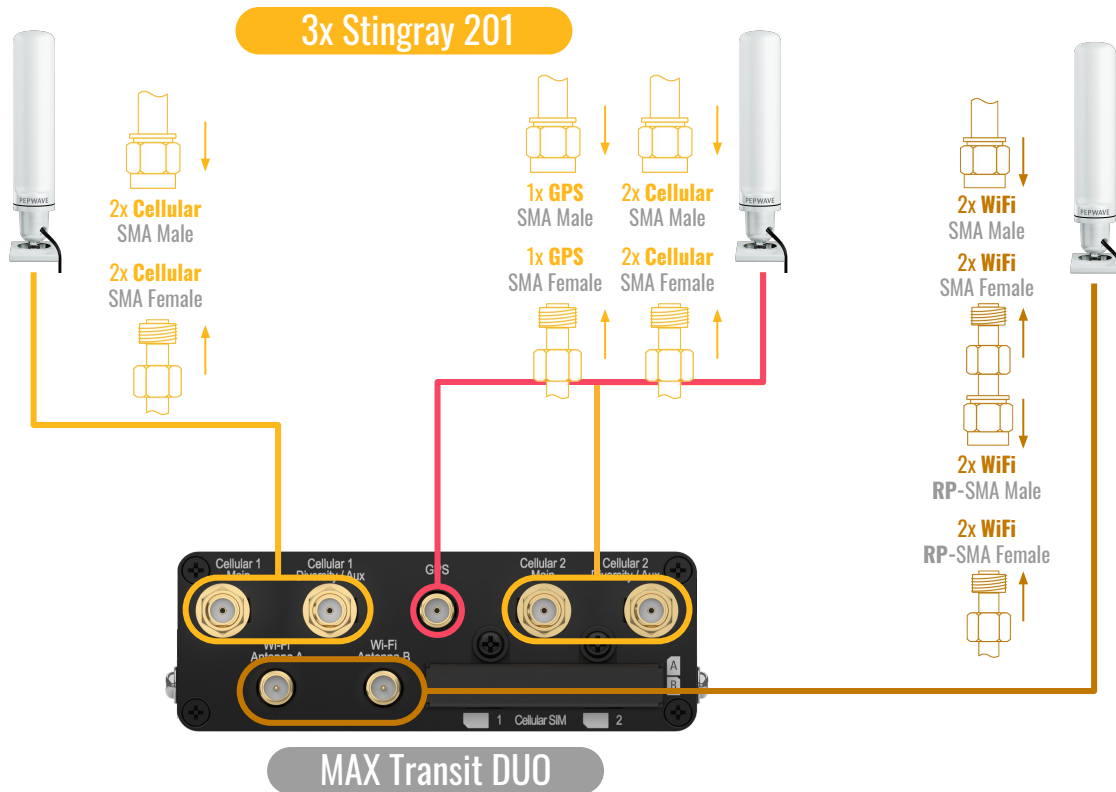


SMA Male

MBX HD2 CAT-18

# Examples Configuration

Transit DUO with **Stingray** antennas

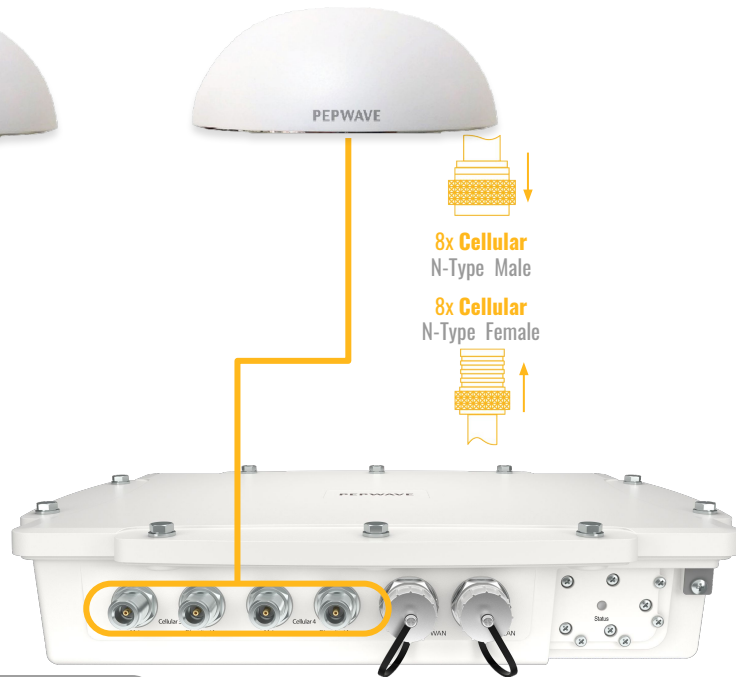
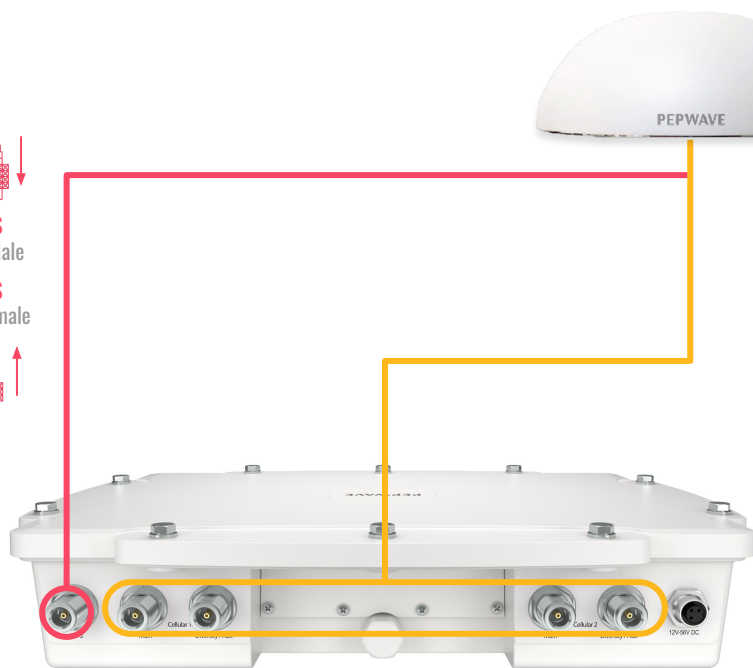
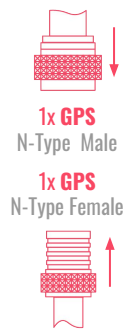


# Examples Configuration

IP67 HD4 with ANT-100-LTE4-G-N



2x ANT-100-LTE4-G-N



8x Cellular  
N-Type Male

8x Cellular  
N-Type Female

MAX HD4 IP67

# Causes of Low Signal

## Cable & Antenna Installation Checklist




	Dos	Don'ts
Cables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No splitters</li><li>• Short cable runs</li><li>• High-quality cables</li><li>• Few connectors</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Passive splitters</li><li>• Long cable runs</li><li>• Low-quality cables</li><li>• Lots of connectors</li></ul>
Antenna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good antenna placement (360° unobstructed)</li><li>• Good antenna selection</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bad antenna placement (blind spots)</li><li>• Bad antenna selection</li></ul>

# Resource Download

## Peplink Antenna and Connectors Selection Guide



peplink | PEPWAVE



**Peplink Antenna and Connectors Selection Guide**

Version 1

May 2021

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### Section 2: Applications



#### Most Typical Applications

Applications could be split into three main categories:

- Fixed
- Mobile
- Maritime

#### Fixed Installations

Fixed installations are typically used in offices, factories, or homes. External antennas are needed mostly for rural or suburban areas where indoor antennas do not work or the performance is very poor.




Peplink has several solutions. For the best signal reception, our directional antenna, the Hummingbird, is recommended. Directional antennas also help to decrease the noise received from other directions, the even further improving overall connectivity performance. The antenna comes in two options:

- 5m cable with SMA connectors which can be directly connected to the cellular router.
- 0.5m cable with N-Type connectors which are useful, if the extension cable runs longer than 5m which allows using a low-loss LMR cable.

The Hummingbird supports robust and reliable wall and pole mounting, which are the most common option for fixed installations. It also supports GPS, which is located in the top middle position of the enclosure.

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Good for omnidirectional direction & non-charging.

Another option is to use our omnidirectional antenna, the Dingbat. This option is useful if there are several towers and the cellular router may connect to any of those (connectivity direction is not clear).

The antenna cable length is 2 meters and has SMA connectors. In most cases, this will require additional extension cables. SMA connectors are not waterproof and would require additional sealing. It is recommended to use self-amalgamating tape to seal the connectors. The antenna supports both wall and pole mount options and was designed to withstand winds up to 160 km/h.

#### Mobile Installations

Mobile installations, as the name suggests, are for mobile applications such as first responder vehicles, trucks, buses, trains or RVs. In all cases, the antenna is moving and therefore, the only option in this case is to use an omnidirectional antenna. It is recommended to use our Puma series of antennas which is available in different configurations.




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### Configuration Examples of our Routers, Antennas and Extension Cables

#### MBX - 2m scenario

MBX connected directly to Puma antenna\*

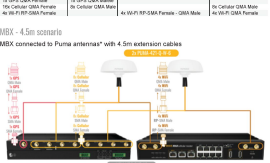


MBX HD CAT-18	MBX HD CAT-18	MBX HD CAT-18
To SMA SMA Female	To SMA SMA Male	To SMA SMA Male
10m CAT5E/6 Ethernet	10m CAT5E/6 Ethernet	10m CAT5E/6 Ethernet
10m RJ45 SMA Female	10m RJ45 SMA Male	10m RJ45 SMA Male

\* Puma antenna needs to be connected with SMA connector.

#### MBX - 4.5m scenario

MBX connected to Puma antenna\* with 4.5m extension cables



MBX HD CAT-18	Antenna - ACCTIVE	To PUMA-4m-Coaxial
To SMA SMA Female	To SMA SMA Male	To SMA SMA Male
10m CAT5E/6 Ethernet	10m CAT5E/6 Ethernet	10m CAT5E/6 Ethernet
10m RJ45 SMA Female	10m RJ45 SMA Male	10m RJ45 SMA Male

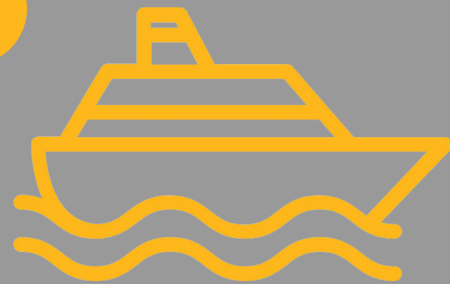
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# Q & A

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